



LAKE ERIE REGIONAL GRAPE PROGRAM

Electronic Crop Update for August 2, 2012

IN THIS UPDATE:

Weather Facts

From North East, Pa.

Integrated Pest Management

Grape Cultural Practices

Upcoming Events

Go to <http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/EventsCalendar.htm> for a detailed calendar of events including maps via Google calendar! Scroll to the bottom of the page for Google calendar and click on the event. Please remember to RSVP for those events that require one! UPCOMING EVENTS are also listed toward the bottom of this Electronic Update.

Please remember to let us know if you have changed or are in the process of changing your email address so we can keep the Electronic Crop Update coming to your inbox!
[Please email Edith at: emb35@cornell.edu.](mailto:emb35@cornell.edu)

WEATHER FACTS: Edith Byrne

**W
e
a
t
h
e
r

F
a
c
t
s**

DATE / YEAR	HIGH	LOW	DAILY PRECIP.	GDDS	TOTAL APRIL GDDS	TOTAL JANUARY GDDS
Week 7/11/12	82	60	0.00	21	1243.5	1374
Week 7/18/12	84	70	0.04	27	1419.5	1550
Last Week 7/26/12	80	70	1.27	25	1596.5	1727
August 1, 2012	76	66	0	21	1729	1859.5
August 1, 2011	83	72	0.00	27.5	1759	1767.5
August 1, 2010	80	64	0.00	22	1820.5	1824
AVERAGE	80.8	62.8	0.20	21.77	1549.08	1573.99

This year compared to AVERAGE: JAN. GDD: Ahead 13.11 / APR. GDD: Ahead 8.26

July 2012 Pcp = 4.46" / 2012 Total Precipitation through 8/1 = 20.35"

PRECIPITATION LAST WEEK: 1.77" / GDDs ACCUMULATED LAST WEEK = 88.5

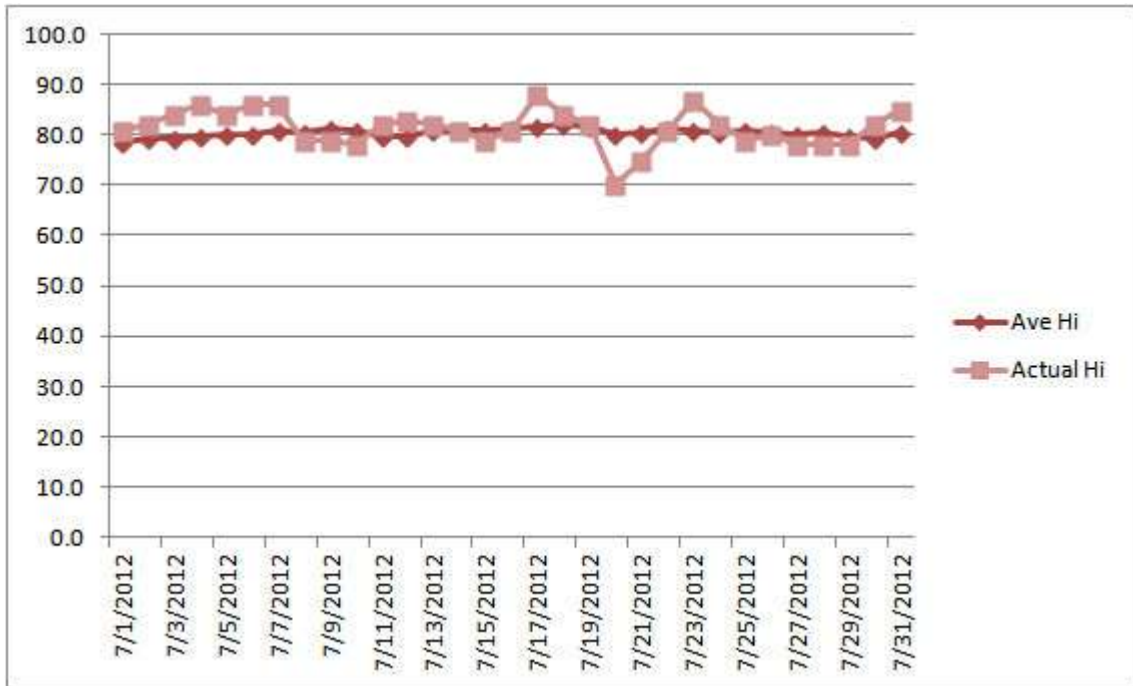
GDDs accumulated July 2012 = 725.5

GDDs accumulated June 2012 = 456.5

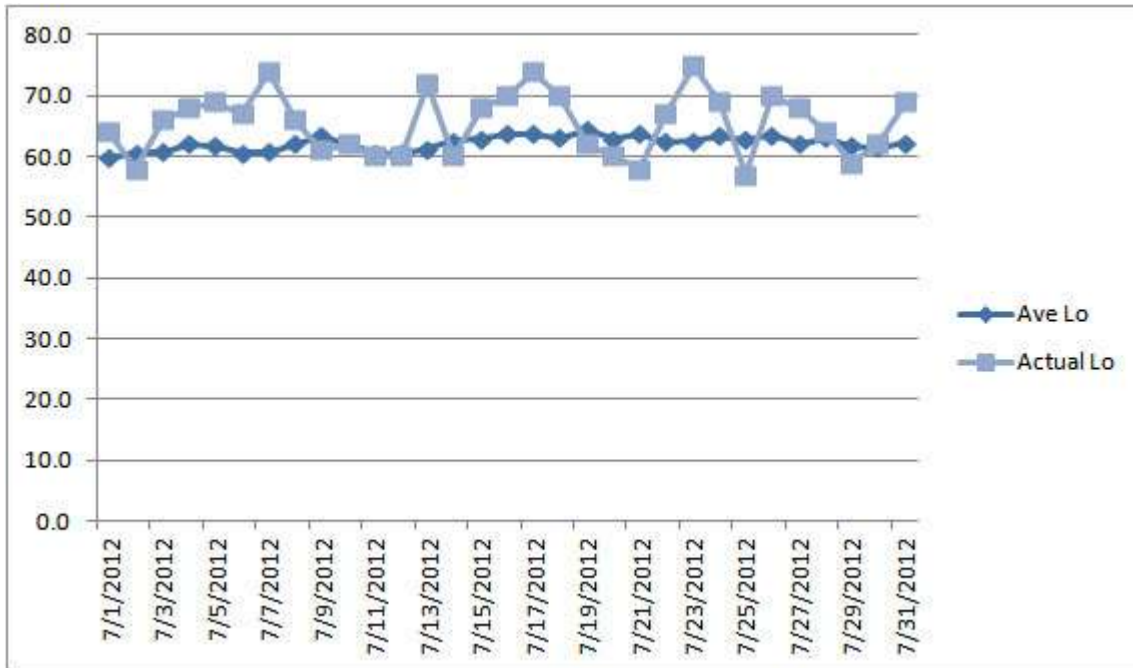
GDDs accumulated May 2012 = 393

	2012	2011
Average High August	76	80
Average Low August	66	69
Average High July	81.35	80.97
Average Low July	65.54	66.00
Average High June	75.23	73.87
Average Low June	60.27	58.30

Average High vs. Actual High, July 2012 (chart below):



Average Low vs. Actual Low, July 2012 (chart below):



FROM NORTH EAST, PA.: Bryan Hed

**F
r
o
m

N
o
r
t
h

E
a
s
t

P
A**

Here is a brief update from North East PA.

Weather: We have accumulated 1857 growing degree days (gdds) from March 1 through July 31 (yowsa!), gaining almost 730 gdds during July (not a record, but well above average). We recorded about 3.8 inches of rain during July at our location (just slightly below our average over the past 15 years), with almost all of it falling within the second half of the month. As one would suspect, this has generated several infection periods for downy mildew over the past two weeks and some growers are reporting the presence of downy lesions on leaves of Niagara (keep scouting). The short term Skybit forecast for North East PA (Thursday through Saturday) calls for dry conditions over the next 3 days, with highs in the low to upper 80s (Saturday could be a scorcher). The longer term Accuweather forecast calls for generally dry conditions over the next week, punctuated with the potential for thunderstorms Friday and Sunday (August 3 and 5) with slightly above average temperatures pretty much through next Thursday.

Phenology and disease: With several infection periods for [downy mildew](#) over the past two weeks, growers of susceptible varieties, including Niagara, need to keep scouting their vineyards for this disease. As fruit are resistant, our focus should shift to keeping leaves clean, especially where there is potential for a large crop and/or late harvested Niagara. [Powdery mildew](#) should only be a concern for wine grape growers at this point, and juice grape vineyards with large crops. From our observations here at the lab, powdery mildew continues to develop slowly on leaves; vines receiving their last spray (one post bloom spray) over a month and a half ago, have developed a mild case of leaf mildew on mature leaves (the leaves that are ripening the crop) with about 11% of the leaf surface covered on average by the end of July. There was a huge difference in leaf powdery mildew between the north and south sides of the trellis; 14.7% severity on the north (shaded) side of the trellis and 7.7% severity on the south side of the trellis. This is an important confirmation of the power of intense sunlight to limit powdery mildew development and probably goes a long way to explaining why mildew levels have been relatively low on leaves over the past couple of seasons where adequate spray programs have been applied. Interestingly, a single application of Vivando (a new chemistry for powdery mildew) on July 1 (over a month ago), has maintained nearly complete control of leaf mildew to this point in time (1.8 and 0.65 % severity on leaves on the north and south sides of the trellis respectively).

Growers of wine grapes should be applying a [Botrytis](#) specific fungicide for bunch rot control (around veraison), especially for tight clustered varieties (Riesling, Chardonnay, Vignoles, Pinot Noir and Gris, etc). It's nearly impossible to penetrate tight clusters at this point and this spray timing is designed to protect clusters from invasion of Botrytis from the outside of the cluster. We have a great variety of chemistries to choose from for Botrytis control, and so rotation of materials with different modes of action is a no brainer for managing the development of resistance to these materials; no one chemistry need be applied more than once per season.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT: Tim Weigle

Grape Berry Moth Model on NEWA

Integrated Pest Management

Using a standard of May 24, 2012 as the date of wild grape bloom (biofix) the table below shows where we stand across the Lake Erie Region in terms of degree day accumulation and grape berry moth development. Using this date we are well past the time where insecticides that need to be ingested, such as Altacor and Intrepid should be used. Contact insecticides can still be used and should be timed to coincide with **1720 DD**.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Degree Days on Aug 2</i>	<i>Forecasted Degree Day Accumulation Aug 7</i>
North East Lab	1737	1882
Harborcreek	1715	1860
North East Escarpment	1721	1863
Ripley	1746	1893
Portland Route 5	1710	1853
Portland (CLEREL)	1674	1823
Portland Escarpment	1690	1839
Silver Creek	1645	1791
Sheridan	1678	1832
Versailles	1634	1778
Lockport	1673	1822
Ransomville	1688	1836
Appleton, North	1647	1795

If we use May 22 as the biofix date the model predicts the following degree day accumulations.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Degree Days on Aug 2</i>	<i>Forecasted Degree Day Accumulation Aug 7</i>
North East Lab	1767	1912
Harborcreek	1744	1889
North East Escarpment	1752	1894
Ripley	1778	1924
Portland Route 5	1740	1883
Portland (CLEREL)	1704	1852
Portland Escarpment	1720	1869
Silver Creek	1675	1821
Sheridan	1714	1868
Versailles	1669	1813
Lockport	1712	1861
Ransomville	1725	1873
Appleton, North	1680	1829

According to the model pest status, if 1620 DD occurs prior to August 5, (which is in all areas this year) you

can expect continuous pressure from grape berry moth through harvest. What this means is that the length of generations of GBM are becoming longer due to extended egg-laying which leads to overlapping of generations. Therefore, model results are no longer good predictors of timing of population pressures due to the overlap. This can result in the need for multiple additional insecticide applications in high pressure vineyards to address the extended egg-laying and overlapping generations. Continuous coverage in these high pressure vineyards is necessary to avoid excessive crop loss.

Keep accessing NEWA <http://newa.cornell.edu> to get the latest model information on when to spray. It is also important to use the biofix date of wild grape bloom that you observed in your area for the model to work correctly.

If you have any questions on how NEWA can be used in your vineyard IPM strategy, do not hesitate to get in touch with me at (716) 792-2800 x203 or by email at thw4@cornell.edu.

GRAPE CULTURAL PRACTICES: Jodi Creasap-Gee, Ph.D.

Concord cluster at 60 days post bloom.



Grape Cultural Practices

Veraison – when will we start to see some purple in the Concord canopies? Typically, in this region, veraison occurs at 69 to 71 days after bloom. As of today, we are at 61 days after bloom, meaning we should expect to see colors changing within the next week or so. Some hybrids, such as Marquette, have already approached and passed veraison, following the early season trend we have viewed all season long. Many Concord vineyards have small, scraggly clusters, and those who have completed crop estimation this year are expecting a smaller-than-average-sized crop, thanks to the early budbreak and subsequent freezes. So far, there is little doubt that the vast majority of growers should be able to get everything ripe this season.

Drought - One concern this season, however, might have once been drought stress in some vineyards with well-drained soils, but the rainfall in Portland last week should have reversed some symptoms of drought stress, such as wilting leaves and decreased turgor pressure. As of July 24, 2012, NOAA listed Chautauqua and Erie (PA) Counties as ‘[abnormally dry](#),’ while Niagara and Erie (NY) Counties are listed as under ‘[moderate drought](#)’ conditions. Portland did get about 3 inches of rain between July 26 and July 28, which helped, but the Ransomville station recorded less than an inch of rain for the same period. With the small crop, we might expect vines to tolerate the dry conditions slightly better than they would with a heavy crop. While nothing can be done to control the weather, vines can be monitored for flagging leaves, cessation of shoot growth, or slight discoloration of leaves. In most years, extreme drought conditions are unlikely; therefore, further symptoms – reduced berry size, defoliation, delayed sugar accumulation (in extreme cases only) – probably will not be observed this year. Those who can irrigate might need to, and those who cannot, will have to do what the rest of us do and wait.

<i>Rainfall for the month of July at CLEREL in Portland, NY over the past 3 years.</i>	
Month	Rain (in)
July 2010	3.09”
July 2011	1.15”
July 2012	4.80”



Go to <http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/EventsCalendar.htm> for a detailed calendar of events including maps via Google calendar. Scroll to the bottom of the page for Google calendar and click on the event. Please remember to RSVP for those events that require one!

**U
p
c
o
m
i
n
g**

DATE: Wednesday, August 8, 2012
LAST COFFEE POT MEETING OF 2012!

TIME: 10am – 12Noon

LOCATION: Tom Tower vineyard, 759 Lockport Rd. Youngstown, NY 14174
Coffee Pot Meetings are free and no RSVP is required. Come join us and your colleagues for timely discussions about what is happening in our local vineyards!

**E
v
e
n
t
s**

DATE: Wednesday, August 15, 2012 PLEASE REGISTER BY AUGUST 8, 2012!

LERGP TWILIGHT MEETING AND THOMPSON AG PIG ROAST

TIME: 3pm – 5pm

LOCATION: Thompson Ag, Cornell of Angell and Hanover Rds in Hanover, NY
 3:00 – 3:30 PM *Cost/Benefit Analysis of Pest Management Strategies, Kevin Martin, Extension Educator, Lake Erie Regional Grape Program.*
 3:30 – 4:00 PM *Insect Management Updates and Roundtable Discussion*
 4:00 – 4:30 PM *Disease Management Updates and Roundtable Discussion*
 4:30 – 5:00 PM *Update on Viticulture Projects at CLEREL and in the Lake Erie Region*

Pig Roast sponsored by Thompson Ag to follow.
To register please contact: Kate at 716.792-2800 x 201.

PLEASE NOTE: Next Electronic Crop Update will be Thursday, August 9, 2012

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Crop Update is an e-mail newsletter produced by the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program and sent out by subscription only. For subscription information, please call us at 716.792.2800 ext 201, or look for subscription forms at http://lergp.cce.cornell.edu/Join_Lergp.htm. For any questions or comments on the format of this update please contact Tim Weigle at: thw4@cornell.edu.

**T
e
a
m

M
e
m
b
e
r
s**

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program Team Members:

- [Andy Muza](#), Extension Educator, Erie County, PA Cooperative Extension, 814.825.0900
- [Tim Weigle](#), Grape IPM Extension Associate, NYSIPM, 716.792.2800 ext. 203
- [Jodi Creasap Gee](#), Viticulture Extension Associate, CCE, 716. 792.2800 ext. 204
- [Kevin Martin](#), Business Management Educator, 716. 792.2800 ext. 205

Subscribe to Appellation Cornell Newsletter:

<http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/appellation-cornell/index.cfm>

2011 Appellation Cornell Newsletter Index:

<http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/appellation-cornell/2011-index.cfm>

Veraison to Harvest newsletters: <http://grapesandwine.cals.cornell.edu/cals/grapesandwine/veraison-to-harvest/index.cfm>

NY Grape & Wine Classifieds – New Address! - <http://flgclassifieds.cce.cornell.edu/>

This publication may contain pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are still possible. Some materials mentioned may not be registered in all states, may no longer be available, and some uses may no longer be legal. Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide use should be directed to the appropriate extension agent or state regulatory agency. Read the label before applying any pesticide. Cornell and Penn State Cooperative Extensions, and their employees, assume no liability for the effectiveness or results of any chemicals for pesticide usage. No endorsements of products are made or implied.

Cornell University Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities.

Contact the Lake Erie Regional Grape Program if you have any special needs such as visual, hearing or mobility impairments.

CCE does not endorse or recommend any specific product or service.

The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program at CLEREL

6592 West Main Road

Portland, NY 14769

716-792-2800